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## THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Saturday, March 29, 1884.

BY notice in our advertising columns, it will be seen that no money orders will be issued for the Alameda's mail after 12 o'clock to-day. We are informed by the Postmaster-General that the demand for these very convenient international orders has been so great, that the supply of blanks has become exhausted, and no more can be issued till the arrival of the Mariposa on the 8th of April, when a new supply is expected. One thousand orders have been issued in less than three months, and a letter received from the Postmaster at San Francisco by the last mail, compliments the postal service of Hawaii, on the successful inauguration of the international postal order system, and on the fact that not a single error has been detected in connection with the orders that had been received and paid. This is certainly very complimentary to our postal department, and accounts for the extraordinary demand for the orders. Probably after the 8th of April, the issue of foreign postal orders will be resumed.

THE *Daily Bulletin* has fallen into an error in regard to the Regulations for the admission of Chinese into the country, and speaks of them as "nine months old." These Regulations contain the statement that they are made "under the authority" of a Resolution in Cabinet which bears date 13th July, 1883, and they themselves are dated 25th March, 1884. The Resolution in Cabinet has been published by the Government long ago. It is difficult to understand how any one could make such a blunder as that on which the editor of the *Bulletin* has founded his article.

The Resolution of July 13th which was published on September 18th, along with some correspondence between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., reads as follows: "Resolved.—That the Minister of Foreign Affairs be authorized to notify the Government of China, and the authorities of the British Colony of Hongkong, that a limited Chinese immigration will be permitted to enter this Kingdom under regulations issued from the Foreign Office." The first regulations issued under this Resolution bearing date 14th July, authorized the Consul-General at Hongkong, to grant permission from time to time to Captains and Owners of steam vessels to carry Chinese passengers from Hongkong to Honolulu on the following conditions:

1.—The steamers thus permitted to convey Chinese passengers to this country shall only be those belonging to some established lines, which at present are only the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company.

2.—The total number of passengers brought here under this permission shall not exceed 600 in any three-monthly period."

On the 15th October the above Regulations, so far as they refer to the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and Oriental and Occidental Steamship Co. were cancelled and the Consul-General received information that a new line was to be established to undertake the transportation of such Chinese as were allowed to come here, the line to be run under the Hawaiian flag. As the new line has never yet started running, the condition of things amounted to an entire stoppage of Chinese immigration, which, at the present juncture,

was exactly the best thing that could have happened, in view of our anxiety for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. The game tried on last year has, however, been boldly revived, and the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. has, without warning, already precipitated 1,100 Chinese laborers on our shores. For those hitherto arrived they claim that they had been already contracted with before the date at which the last year's permission expired. They have had the benefit of the doubt, but in the meantime, as soon as warned of the intended invasion, the Government issued new Regulations making it permissible for steamers carrying national mails to land here any number, up to twenty-five, Chinese laborers on any one voyage, and no more. These Regulations have since been modified so as to include all vessels whatsoever.

Information has been received that other vessels are on the way here with considerable numbers of Chinese on board. Two of these belong to the lines which had permission last year to bring in Chinamen at the rate of 600 in any three months. The excuse of previous contracts will not hold good in regard to these passengers. It is to be hoped that the prompt protest of the Government, telegraphed to Hongkong, may have had the effect (as it had last year) of stopping the attempted invasion. If not, we hope the Government will stick to its colors. The Pacific Mail S. S. Co. going hand in hand with other transportation companies have been so long accustomed to deal as they like with the people of California that they seem to think it quite a light thing to attempt to oppress the people of this Kingdom if a chance of profit appears to present itself. If they are treated resolutely they may receive a wholesome and much needed lesson.

Our planters appeared to have gained little or nothing by the leniency of the Government in admitting the Chinese by the two vessels lately arrived. So far as we can learn these men have one and all, resolutely refused to take service with planters. Some of them have gone to the other islands to join the gangs of the bosses who are in the habit of taking contracts for plantation work. Others are still idling. It is a great mistake to speak of these people as ft. immigrants. There can be little doubt that their passage-money and other expenses are provided by Chinese speculators in labor, who can dictate to them their course of action when they arrive. Even if it had no other objectionable features, this immigration, so conducted, can bring no benefit to the country.

## COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, March 29th, 1884.

The month is drawing to a close and no improvement to report in business circles. It is proverbial that the end of the quarter is a dull time, but the present inactivity is attributed to other causes than the ordinary periodical one. Whilst sugar continues to fall, no improvement may be looked for. On the other hand there is reason for the planters and the country generally to rejoice at the passage of the Mexican Treaty, the news of which was received on Saturday last.

The unlimited importation of Chinese coolies by the Pacific Mail Co.'s steamers has caused the government to again enforce the resolution of the Cabinet Council passed in July, 1883, limiting the number of Chinese immigrant laborers to be landed from each vessel. So far, the late arrivals have proved of no benefit to the labor market. The receipts of the sugar for the week amount to 23,000 packages. The S. S. Alameda, to leave on the 1st proximo is fully engaged and other vessels in port will meet with quick despatch.

The arrivals for the week comprise the S. S. Alameda, S. S. Australia, brig Consuelo, bktnue Ella, from San Francisco, tern Excelsior from Newcastle, N.S.W., S. S. City of Tokio from Hongkong, bark Birmah from Glasgow, and whaling bark Dawn from San Francisco.

The departures comprise the S. S. Australia for the Colonies, S. S. City of Tokio and W. G. Irwin for San Francisco, tern Amelia for Port Townsend, whaling barks Hunter and Mars for the Arctic.

To the list of vessels expected from Foreign Ports, is to be added the Bri-

tish bark Veruna, now loading in Liverpool and to sail in all April. She will be consigned to Messrs. Geo. W. Macfarlane & Co.

An underwriters sale of Sugar, 965 bags, will take place to-day at the salesroom of Mr. E. P. Adams.

Per S. S. Alameda.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15, 1884.

## Dear Sir:

Our last circular was dated February 16th, per City of Sydney.

SUGAR.—We regret to report another reduction in price of Cuba centrifugals. Our New York advices of the 11th inst. quoting sales of 96 per cent. at 6.9-16 cents, or 1 1/2 cts. lower than for corresponding time last year. Other changes of the year are:

Stocks, 12,000 tons more; receipts, 42,000 tons more; distribution, 40,000 tons more.

Refiners are only buying to meet immediate requirements. Low prices have created a panic among the Cuba merchants, and holders are obliged to realize, thus adding to the demoralization of the market. Cable advices from London are that cane sugar is weak with downward tendency. Stock in four ports U. K. March 1st, 264,000 tons against 218,000 tons same time last year.

The new California Sugar Refinery is making a very handsome grade of yellow which is sold to the trade at 6 1/2 cents in half barrels. Best grades of H. L. sugar are selling at from 6c. to 6 1/2c.

The Mexican Reciprocity Treaty was ratified by the Senate on the 11th inst. But as amended will require joint legislative action to carry it into effect, as was the case with the Hawaiian.

RICE.—Sales of H. L. rice ex Alameda, and from store @ 4 1/4 c; demand light, either for home trade or overland.

MOLASSES.—It very dull. Last sales @ 13c. for good quality on long time.

FLOUR.—Golden Gate, extra family, \$5 25; El Dorado, \$4 25.

BRAN.—\$14 50 f. o. b.

BARLEY.—Feed, 90c.; ground barley, \$19 50 f. o. b.

HAY.—Wheat and oat, compressed, \$15; large bales, \$13 50.

LIME.—\$1 50.

OATS.—Fair feed, \$1 50; medium, \$1 60; choice, 1 75.

WOOL.—We quote Southern and San Joaquin Sc. @ 11c. Northern 10c @ 17c.

CHARTERS.—Rain has continued, and prospect for the growing crop, at the writing, was never better.

English advices continue of a quiet nature, and cargo prices are low. Last charter, iron, 32s. 6d.; Cork U. K.; wood, 31s. 3d. Cork for Liverpool, Havre, Antwerp.

Rainfall to date 20.57 inches against 12.07 same time last year.

EXCHANGE.—London 60 days sight, 49 1/4 d. New York, sight, 15c. @ 17 1/2 c. prem.

Yours, faithfully,

WILLIAMS, DIMOND &amp; CO.

## DEATH OF THE HON. S. K. KAAL.

Last Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, the Hon. Simon Kaloa Kaal expired. He was taken ill on the previous Monday, and gradually sank during the week.

He was born in Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii. In his youth he was removed to Wailuku, Maui, and it was there that he was educated at Bailey's school. During the reign of Kamehameha V he was appointed chief turnkey of the Oahu gaol. He resigned this office in 1869 and went back to Kona, for which district he was appointed deputy sheriff. In 1870, '72 and '74 he was returned as representative of North Kona. In 1876 he was created a Noble, and in 1878 he was appointed Minister of Finance and held the position until August, 1880. In 1882 he was again in the Cabinet, taking office first as Minister of the Interior, and afterwards as Minister of Finance, in which position he remained until February, 1883. For several years he was agent for Her late Highness Ruth Keelikolani. This Commission was revoked in December, 1882. He was also a Privy Counsellor.

The deceased was well known as a politician, and his powerful oratory was universally acknowledged. His first wife died in July, 1880, and he married again in September of the same year Miss Becky Kekoa, who survives him. He had no family.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence in Palama. There was a large gathering of friends and relations to pay their last tribute of respect to

the deceased. The following was the order of the funeral procession:

Reverend H. H. Parker, Officiating Clergyman.

Undertaker, H. H. Williams.

Hearse.

Pall Bearers.—Hons. J. E. Bush, Junius Kahe, D. Kahanu, W. Pinehasa Wood, J. L. Kaulukou and James Kean.

He was buried by the side of his first wife in the Kawaiahae Cemetery.

## THE IDLER.

No. 1.

REMINISCENCE.

Yes, I am an idler now, although I have been a busy man in my time and known enough of both care and trouble. But I am only an idler through force of circumstances. I do not like the condition, in spite of certain advantages which it gives me over my fellowmen, more especially in its ample opportunity for reflection and quiet observation of men and affairs. I am tired of idling and of keeping my own thoughts all to myself, and was only too delighted when the opportunity was offered me of writing a literary column occasionally for the Saturday ADVERTISER. To take the pen in hand again brings back the days of "Auld Lang Syne." Yet there is a certain melancholy that comes with the pleasure. Those words "Auld Lang Syne," sung so gaily at after supper partings by the young, and by those who are in the prime of life, are full of pathos to men of my age. Reminiscence can hardly be other than a breeder of melancholy to those who are keen of feeling, and who have any insight into the "might have beens" of their own and others' lives. How much we have missed; how much happiness we have thrown away through self-will and for perverse fancies; all this comes back to us at the sound of the words "Auld Lang Syne." We look back on youth and middle age and find that the lines of some poet, whose name I cannot recall, express just the truth about many a thing in the past record of our lives.

"Life and the world and mine own self are changed.  
For a dream's sake."

Yes, for what foolish fancies, of love, or ambition, or of vanity, has not each one of us let his destiny be changed? And yet, what would we not give to have it all over again. We would be content to go through the whole thing once more, and repeat all the mistakes of our lives, could we but have back again the enthusiasm and the aspirations of youth, and all its keen capacity for enjoyment. At least it is so with an old bachelor like myself, who has no grandchildren to torment him out of his despondency when the fit is upon him. Having no present of family relationships which, though they are indeed prolific of trouble, always bring immeasurable joys in their train, I live in the past, and as the vision of old times flit before my memory I am ever ready to exclaim

"Cualquiera tiempo pasado fue mejor."

Reflection and introspection have been much praised for their supposed moral effect upon the individual who indulges in them. For my part I do not give them any such credit. He is the best man, as well as the happiest, who lives most in the present, who views the future with caution and without day dreams or enthusiasm, and to whom the past is a thing folded up and done with. If a man is to learn any lessons from the life he spends, they come to him half-unconsciously as time runs along. They are not the fruits of reminiscence, or of reflective criticism of affairs gone by. If any one should fancy he finds a lesson for his future welfare as he ruminates on his past life, he may be sure that circumstances, as he encountered and passed through them, taught him that lesson and engrained it into his being. If not he would never see anything in the events of days gone by, but just what he saw as they were flitting by him. So I think the pretentious pedagogue who will have you believe that he finds lessons for himself and the world while dissecting his own past life is but a humbug, whether he know it or not—deceiving, or self-deceived. The healthier a man is in mind and body, the more important he finds the present, the more happy-

ness he takes out of it; the less he cares for the unknown possibilities that lie beyond the veil that hides the future, the less store he sets upon the thought of the days gone by. So when I get into the melancholy mood in which I began this first chapter of my gossip with the readers of the ADVERTISER, I take something that will act upon my liver. The morbid fit of introspection yields to such a remedy: the halo of melancholy that surrounds the "Auld Lang Syne," fades away like the pale moonlight before the "crimson shafts of dawn;" the present becomes interesting once more; and I am myself again—in which guise I hope to present myself to my readers when next I make my bow to them.

SENEX.

## POLICE COURT.

BEFORE POLICE JUSTICE BRICKERTON.

TUESDAY, March 25th, 1884.

Jim and Kapaleona, pleaded guilty to being drunk, and were each fined \$5 and costs.

Henry Hock, for violating express rule No. 3, was reprimanded and discharged.

Nawahine on a charge of deserting her husband, avoiding an appearance by settling the matter out of Court.

Chas. Styles was charged with the larceny of a pair of shoes valued at \$4. Plea, not guilty. The accused was formerly a pupil at Bishop Willis' school. He had left the school six weeks ago, and was forbidden to enter the premises. He had done so, and the shoes found in his possession were the property of another boy. Found guilty, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment at hard labor.

Hing Chow was charged with larceny of \$50. Mr. Russell appeared for the defendant and at his request there was a remand granted until the 26th inst.

Ah Quong, Ah Lan and Ah Tuck were charged with having opium in possession. Ah Quong and Ah Tuck pleaded not guilty, and a *nolle prosequi* was entered. Ah Lan pleaded guilty and was fined \$20 and sentenced to twenty days imprisonment at hard labor.

## CIVIL CASES.

M. Phillips & Co. vs. Lo Sun and Ah Hun. Assumpsit for \$197.06. Confession of judgment for \$197.06. Attorney's fees \$12.40, costs \$8. Total \$212.

Several natives pleaded guilty to deserting contract service, and they were ordered to return to their employers and pay costs.

Wednesday, March 26, 1884.

Four cases of drunkenness on the charge sheet, the victims in each case forfeiting bail of \$6.

Ah Chow was charged with importing opium into Honolulu. Mr. J. M. Davidson appeared for the defendant. Remanded until 28th inst.

Waiwaiolo was charged with larceny of 25 cents. Plea not guilty. Mr. Russell for the defendant. Found guilty and sentenced to two months imprisonment at hard labor. Costs, \$3.40.

Hing Chew, on a charge of larceny from the day previous was *nolle prosequi*.

Jas H Cook was charged with the larceny of a silver watch, the property of Neil Boyle. Mr. Russell for the defendant.

Mr. Boyle stated he lost his watch some time last month. It was taken from his trunk that was in his room on Union street. He informed Officer McIntosh of the robbery and from further information the police received, a warrant was issued for the arrest of defendant who was in Maui at the time. The watch had been sold by him to another person.

The defendant alleged that he bought the watch from one Kelly, who had now gone off on a whaling expedition.

After a lengthy address by Counsel for the defense, in which he tried to show the Court how the defendant came into the lawful possession of the watch. His Honor found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to nine months imprisonment at hard labor and fined him \$20. Appeal noted to Supreme Court.

## CIVIL CASES.

Thursday, March 27th, 1884.

Six deserters from the service of Messrs. Wilder & Co., settled their differences out of Court.

C. Brewer & Co., vs. R. Garke. Assumpsit for \$95.40, balance due on a promissory note.

Mr. J. O. Carter stated that the note was endorsed by Welch & Co., of San Francisco, and payable to C. Brewer & Co. In October last defendant paid \$700 on account of the note.

Judgment for plaintiffs for \$95.39; Attorney's commission, \$9.59; Costs, \$3.10; Total, \$108.

Manuel Reis vs. J. Wendel. Trespass, damages \$150. Continued until April 3rd. Akuna vs. Lokala. Continued until 3rd April.

The counties of Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Armagh, Ireland, have been proclaimed under the crimes act, in view of possible riots.